

US Army Garrison Redstone Arsenal, Alabama
DPTMS – Antiterrorism Branch
ANTITERRORISM AWARENESS

Antiterrorism Quick Reference



REPORT IMMEDIATELY!

Signs of Terrorism

1. Surveillance: Someone recording or monitoring activities using cameras (either still or video), note taking, drawing diagrams, annotating on or creating maps, and using binoculars or other vision-enhancing devices. An element of this activity could also include mapping out routes and determining the timing of traffic lights and flow.

2. Elicitation: People attempting to obtain information about you or your military unit. These attempts may be made by mail, fax, telephone, e-mail or in person and may seem like totally innocent questions about what you do and where you work.

3. Tests of Security: Any attempt to measure reaction times and actions by police. A test of security can be disguised as a simple mistake such as a vehicle approaching a security barrier and then turning around or other attempts to circumvent access control procedures. Be particularly aware of anyone attempting to access the installation with invalid ID.

4. Acquiring Supplies: Purchasing or stealing police and military uniforms, emergency responder type vehicles (such as police cars and ambulances), building passes and other identification media or the equipment to manufacture them.

5. Dry Run or Practice: People, items (i.e. a “forgotten backpack”) or vehicles appear to have been purposely placed in a particular position or area.

6. Actual Deployment of People and Assets: People and supplies getting into position to conduct an attack. This is the last chance to alert authorities before the attack occurs.

7. Suspicious Persons: People who don't seem to belong or fit in the surrounding environment, especially if involved in any of the above listed activities.

TERRORIST OPERATIONS

Phases of Terrorist Operations

- 1 -Target Selection
- 2 -Surveillance
- 3 -Final Target Selection
- 4 -Planning
- 5 -Final Surveillance
- 6 -Deployment of Attack Team
- 7 -Attack

NOTE: Report all Signs of Terrorism to the Redstone Police Desk at (256) 876-2222 (24 Hours) or the Redstone Arsenal 911 non-emergency at (256) 313-6422. If you are at work please notify your supervisor and Organizational Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) once you have called the police.

NOTE: If you are off post call 911 and report the event.

iWATCH

Suspicious Person or Activity Reporting



iWATCH is a nationwide modern version of Neighborhood Watch developed by the Los Angeles Police Department to encourage and enable members of the community in identifying and reporting suspicious behavior that may be associated with terrorist activities. Army Senior Leadership has approved the Army's adoption of the **iWATCH** Antiterrorism Awareness Program. Team Redstone will implement the **iWATCH** program for all suspicious persons and activity reporting. The purpose of **iWATCH** is to promote antiterrorism awareness and leverage every member of the Team Redstone community to act as a sensor to help identify and prevent potential terrorist acts. There are two elements to the **iWATCH** program, *Passive* and *Active*. The *Passive* element of **iWATCH** is individual situational awareness of your surroundings. The *Active* element requires individuals to take action and report suspicious behavior or activities, to law enforcement for further investigation

Suspicious Vehicle Indicators

1. Rental vehicles/trailers parked near a facility, parked at or near the loading dock, or located in the parking lot without prior notification.
2. Appears to be overloaded or has any substance leaking from it.

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3. Is parked illegally or parked at an unusual location.
4. Appears to be abandoned (e.g., inspection sticker expired or missing, registration plate expired or missing, etc).
5. Vehicle passing by key area/areas multiple times (e.g. possible surveillance).

Suspicious Person(s) Indicators

An Individual Observed:

1. Loitering near a facility or in the lobby of a facility for an extended period of time.
2. Wandering throughout a facility with no visible identification badge.
3. Dressed in oversized or inappropriate clothing (e.g.. A long heavy coat in warm weather) that appears to be concealing something.
4. Entering a facility carrying an oversized backpack or large suitcase.
5. Photographing, videotaping, and/or sketching the exterior or interior of any facility or installation area.
6. Who appear to be conducting surveillance of a facility (e.g.. Sitting in a vehicle for an extended period of time).
7. When challenged does not respond or does not provide a reasonable explanation.
8. Asking questions about key personnel and/or their activities.
9. Asking specific questions about a facility or the installation related to deployment and/or security matters.

Suspicious Item (s) Indicators

1. Any unattended backpacks, boxes, containers, luggage, and/or packages in an elevator, hallway, lobby, restroom, snack bar or stairwell of your facility.
2. Any item that could be an improvised explosive device (e.g. items with visible wires, antennas, batteries, timing devices, metal or plastic pipe with each end capped or covered, etc.).

NOTE: Untrained personnel should not examine or move a possible improvised Explosive device (IED); the immediate area must be cleared pending the arrival of bomb squad personnel and the use of radios and/or cellular phones should be discontinued until the area has been cleared.

NOTE: Report all suspicious persons and activities to the Redstone Police Desk at (256) 876-2222 (24 Hours) or the Redstone Arsenal 911 non-emergency at (256) 313-6422. If you are at work please notify your supervisor and Organizational Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) once you have called the police.

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Possible Insider Threat

10 Indicators of Terrorist Associated Threats

1. Advocating violence or the threat of violence to political or ideological goals
2. Advocating support for international terrorist organizations / objectives
3. Providing financial or material support to terrorist / terrorist organization
4. Association with or connections to known or suspected terrorist
5. Repeated expressions of hatred or intolerance of society or Constitution
6. Repeated browsing of terrorist websites outside of official duties
7. Expressing an obligation to engage in violence in support of terrorist acts
8. Purchasing bomb making materials or obtaining bomb construction information
9. Activate attempts to encourage others to violate laws, disobey lawful orders, or disrupt military activities
10. Familiar ties to known or suspected International Terrorist or Terrorist Supporters

NOTE: Report all potential terrorist associated threats to:

Duty Agent 256-755-1471

MI Detachment 256-313-5186

Or as a last resort call 1-800-call-spy. Please notify your Chain of Command, ATO or Security Manger of your observations.



You can also visit the iSALUTE website on AKO at <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/633775>

iSALUTE is an Army counterintelligence reporting program to prevent espionage, sabotage, subversion, and international terrorism. iSALUTE seeks Army-wide community support to report threat incidents, suspicious activity, and counterintelligence matters that are potential indicators of espionage, terrorist-associated insider threat, and extremist activity.

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FORCE PROTECTION CONDITIONS

The Force Protection Condition system is mandated by the DoD & DA. FPCONS are progressive levels of security measures that are the foundation of all AT plans and orders.

FPCON NORMAL applies when a general global threat of possible terrorist activity exists and warrants a routine security posture. As a minimum, access control will be conducted at all DOD installations and facilities. The minimum FPCON for U.S. Army commands is NORMAL.

FPCON ALPHA applies when there is an increased general threat of possible terrorist activity against personnel or facilities, and the nature and extent of the threat are unpredictable. ALPHA measures must be capable of being maintained indefinitely.

FPCON BRAVO applies when an increased or more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists. Sustaining BRAVO measures for a prolonged period may affect operational capability and military-civil relationships with local authorities.

FPCON CHARLIE applies when an incident occurs or intelligence is received indicating some form of terrorist action or targeting against personnel or facilities is likely. .

NOTE: Expect traffic delays coming onto RSA due to increased Random Antiterrorism Measures. Special events with large gatherings may be postponed or cancelled.

FPCON DELTA applies in the immediate area where a terrorist attack has occurred or when intelligence has been received that terrorist action against a specific location or person is imminent. This FPCON is usually declared as a localized condition. FPCON DELTA measures are not intended to be sustained for an extended duration.

NOTE: The installation will be on a lockdown and all activities will be curtailed or cancelled. Only Key Essential (KE) and emergency vehicles will be allowed access to RSA during FPCON DELTA. The installation will resume normal operations once it is deemed safe.

It is important to understand that the FPCON system specifically designates “preventive actions, and responses to terrorist threats against U.S. personnel and facilities.” The FPCON system is NOT intended for use in developing actions and responses to other

threats, such as crime, foreign intelligence threats, or political violence.

Random Antiterrorism Measures: Are those additional security measures that are conducted at random dates, times and locations. RAM’s are issued and tracked by the RSA AT office. An effective and robust RAM program will make our Installation a harder target and will provide unpredictable security patterns for our aggressors. RAMs are created from FPCON NORMAL through FPCON DELTA measures and any additional security measures the Threat Working Group deems necessary to deter or detect acts of terrorism.

Example of Facility RAM’s:

1. Restricting and controlling entrance points into facilities.
2. Random 100% ID checks of persons entering facility access points.
3. Random inspections of bags, packages and briefcases brought through facility access points.
4. Security checks of parking lots.
5. Physical Security checks of locked storage areas and rooms.
6. Security checks around the interior exterior of buildings to include roof and subterranean areas for suspicious activity or packages.
7. Mail Screening.
8. Security checks of food storage areas.
9. Vehicle Standoff Verification.

NOTE: Standoff distances for vehicles are mandated by DoD minimum AT standoff distances for buildings. Vehicles are prohibited from parking within prescribed distances.

Contact your ATO or Facility Manager for authorized parking areas.

Drive and Drop off areas are authorized at FAHC, CDC, SAS, PX, and Commissary locations. However vehicles will not be left unattended or parked in access of 2 minutes.

Example of Access Control Point RAM’s:

1. Vehicle searches to include glove compartments, storage areas, trunks, under seats, bags, cases and containers that may be in the vehicle.
- NOTE:** The selected number of vehicles that will be searched is determined by the RAM matrix (developed by DES) and the current threat. All vehicles entering and departing RSA are subject to searches.

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AT Level 1 Training

AT Level I is an annual requirement required by all DA Civilians, DA Contractors, and Soldiers. AT Level I Training can be conducted by a certified and trained Level II ATO or by completion of a DOD-sponsored and certified computer or web-based distance learning instruction for Level I AT Awareness. <https://jkodirect.jten.mil>

AOR Training

AOR-specific AT awareness training will be conducted for all Army personnel (Soldiers and DA Civilians including family members ages 14 and older), assigned permanently, temporarily transiting or vacationing in an OCONUS AOR. ATO's are responsible for the development of their AOR-specific information. AOR training is in addition to **annual Level I AT awareness training**. AOR briefings can be issued by a certified and trained Level II ATO. Coordinate with your Organization (ATO) no later than 90 days prior to your travel time to schedule a briefing.

TEAM REDSTONE ATO's

USAG-R AT PM: Daniel Huber 842-2182

USAG-R ATO: Mark Olson 842-2186

ACC: Bill Cooper 955-8203/Raymond Jones 955-8206

AMC HQ: Louis Rodriquez 450-7057

AMCOM: Josette Paschal 876-2909/Paul Quintel 313-3867

AMRDEC: Debbie Tipton 313-5244/ David McGraw 313-0844

ECC: Ken Purdin 955-9336/Randall Bunley

LOGSA: Vickie Cooper 313-6701/Elizabeth Stoltz 955-0891

MDA: Michael Gallagher 450-3205/ Eric Hertzog 450-3206

MSIC: Russell Akins 313-7679

MSFC: Jeff Branting 544-6170/ Michael Carney 544-5877

NEC-R: Michael Horry 876-1810/ Curtis Elrod 842-1002

PEO MS: Phil Cook 313-3084/ Joe Fugua 876-9879

PEO AVN: Michael Lombardo 313-0555/ David Sainsbury 313-4009

RTC: Joe Nugent 876- 3558/Mario Gilbert 876-3558

SMDC: Michael Mitchell 955-2141/ James Williamson 955-5517

TSMO: Cindy Wilson 876-8602/Donna Carter 842-8738

USASAC: Edwin Reyes 450-5621/Travis Otis 450-5812

2nd REC BDE: Glenn Rogers 450-9558/Carol Gorman 450-9570

FAHC: Chris Pollard 955-8888 ext 1127/Charles Allbritten 955-8888 ext 1126

Suspicious Package/Device

1. Suspicious packages or suspected bombs may be discovered at any time and in any location. All discoveries or explosions will be reported immediately to the police, giving a complete description of the device or explosion and the location.

2. When a suspicious object has been found, **DO NOT TOUCH IT**, report its location and general description immediately to the police.

3. Evacuate the area around the discovery site. Do not touch or move a suspicious object. Instead, perform the following steps:

4. If an object appears in an area associated with a specific individual or a clearly identified area. Ask the individual/occupant to describe objects they have brought to work in the past few days, ask for an accounting of objects.

5. If an object's presence remains unexplainable, evacuate buildings and surrounding areas, including the search team. Ensure that evacuated areas are at least 100 meters from the suspicious object.

6. Keep individuals out of the area until DES arrives, and inform the Incident Commander that an object has been found, he/she should then call for EOD. Keep the person who located the object at the Incident Command Post (ICP) until the police have questioned them. Avoid re-entering the facility to identify an object that may or may not be a bomb.

7. Suspected bombs/IEDs or incendiary devices will not be moved, jarred or touched by any unit personnel. Removal of these items will be conducted by EOD personnel only.

Suspicious Letters and Packages

SUSPICIOUS UNOPENED LETTER OR PACKAGE MARKED WITH THREATENING MESSAGE SUCH AS "ANTHRAX":

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1. Do not shake or empty the contents of any suspicious envelope or package.

2. Place the envelope or package in a plastic bag or some other type of container to prevent leakage of contents.

a. If you do not have a container, COVER the envelope or package with anything (e.g., clothing, paper, trash can, etc.) and do not remove this cover.

b. Then LEAVE the room and CLOSE the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering (i.e., keep others away).

c. WASH your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face.

d. What to do next.

- ✓ If you are at HOME, then report the incident to local police.
- ✓ If you are at WORK, call 911, and notify your Facility Manager or Supervisor.

3. LIST all people who were in the room or area when this suspicious letter or package was discovered. Give this list to both the local public health authorities and law enforcement officials for follow-up investigations.

ENVELOPE WITH POWDER AND POWDER SPILLS OUT ONTO SURFACE:

1. DO NOT try to CLEAN UP the powder. COVER the spilled contents immediately with anything (e.g., clothing, paper, trash can, etc.) and do not remove this cover!

2. Then, LEAVE the room and CLOSE the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering (i.e., keep others away).

3. WASH your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face.

4. What to do next.

- ✓ If you are at HOME, then report the incident to local police.
- ✓ If you are at WORK, call 911 and notify your supervisor or Facility Manager.

5. REMOVE heavily contaminated clothing as soon as possible and place in a plastic bag, or some other container that can be sealed. This clothing bag should be given to the emergency responders for proper handling.

6. SHOWER with soap and water as soon as possible. Do Not Use Bleach Or Other Disinfectant On Your Skin.

7. If possible, list all people who were in the room or area, especially those who had actual contact with the powder. Give this list to both the local public health authorities so that proper instructions can be given for medical follow-up, and to law enforcement officials for further investigation.

QUESTION OF ROOM CONTAMINATION BY AEROSOLIZATION:

For example: small device triggered, warning that air handling system is contaminated, or warning that a biological agent released in a public space.

1. Turn off local fans or ventilation units in the area.

2. LEAVE area immediately.

a. CLOSE the door, or section off the area to prevent others from entering (i.e., keep others away).

b. What to do next.

- If you are at HOME, dial 911.

- If you are at WORK dial "911 and notify your Supervisor or Facility Manager.

3. SHUT down air handling system in the building, if possible.

4. If possible, list all people who were in the room or area. Give this list to both the local public health authorities so that proper instructions can be given for medical follow-up, and to law enforcement officials for further investigation.

HOW TO IDENTIFY SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES AND LETTERS

Some characteristics of suspicious packages and letters include the following

- . Excessive postage
- . Handwritten or poorly typed addresses
- . Incorrect titles
- . Title, but no name
- . Misspellings of common words
- . Oily stains, discolorations or odor
- . No return address
- . Excessive weight
- . Lopsided or uneven envelope
- . Protruding wires or aluminum foil
- . Excessive security material such as masking tape, string, etc.
- . Visual distractions

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- . Ticking sound
- . Marked with restrictive endorsements, such as "Personal" or "Confidential"
- . Shows a city or state in the postmark that does not match the return address

NOTE: If you are off post call 911 and report the event.

Bomb Threats

1. When receiving a telephonic threat, treat the call seriously. When a warning or threat is received complete the bomb-threat data card checklist located beside your phone and notify the Redstone Police or 911 immediately. Pretend you have difficulty with your hearing. If caller seems agreeable to further conversation, ask questions (listed on the checklist). **Note: All phones and work stations are required to have Bomb Threat Checklist.**
2. Be calm, be courteous, listen, and do not interrupt the caller. Notify other personnel that you have a bomb threat situation by waiving the bomb threat data card while the caller is still on line. That other person should immediately call 911.
3. Ask for information the caller does not provide, including the explosive device's location, time of detonation, etc. Secure and turn over written threats and the completed Bomb Threat Checklist to the Redstone Police.
4. Record all information given by the caller on the Bomb Threat Checklist. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible. Ask him/her to repeat the message. Do not hang up until the caller hangs up, and then immediately notify the Redstone police or 911 immediately? The J-911 may run a trace on the call after the incident depending on which trunk the call was received on.) When calling 911 or the police state "This is the (state your organization and building) we have a bomb threat and are evacuating the building".
5. Make an announcement over the public address system or Notification system and announce, "We have received a bomb threat at (give the location of the bomb if known) and all personnel are to evacuate the building and assembly in their pre-arranged assembly areas".

Active Shooter Response Guide

Active Shooter (In Building): If you witness any armed individual shooting at people or hear gunshots inside the building verbally announce: "ACTIVE SHOOTER IN THE BUILDING" or "AN ACTIVE SHOOTER HAS ENTERED THE BUILDING". This must be loud enough to alert other work areas within the building. Individuals should continue to give the alarm to ensure the entire building has been notified.

Note: If it's possible to do safely, exit the building or area immediately when you become aware of an incident, moving away from the immediate path of danger, and take the following steps:

Run Tactic: If it's possible to do safely, exit the building or area immediately when you become aware of an incident, moving away from the immediate path of danger, and take the following steps:

1. Evacuate to a safe area away from the danger and take protective cover (Avoid parking lots and areas that do not provide adequate cover or concealment)
2. Notify anyone you may encounter to exit the building or area immediately (**DO NOT ACTIVATE THE FIRE ALARM**)
3. Call 911 or the Redstone Police Desk at 876-2222 and provide the dispatcher the following information.
 - a. State your name and that you are reporting an Active Shooter Incident
 - b. Location of the Incident (be as specific as possible)
 - c. Number of Shooters if Known
 - d. ID or description of person
 - e. Type of weapons used if known
 - f. Your exact location
 - g. Injuries to anyone if known
4. Individuals not immediately impacted by the situation are to take protective cover, staying away from the windows and doors until notified to do otherwise.

Hide/Barricade Tactic: If you are directly involved in an incident and exiting your building is not possible, the following actions are recommended:

1. Go to the nearest room or office then close and lock the door (Do not stay in the open hall)

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2. Turn off the lights

3. Seek protective cover and stay away from doors and windows. Barricade yourself in the room. Move heavy objects to barricade the door. If barricading the door with objects in the room is not possible, use objects in the room as obstacles to slow down, fix, turn, or obscure the vision of the shooter. Even though an obstacle will not prevent a shooter from entering your area (i.e., sector), it will help you achieve a tactical advantage to “Defend Your Sector.” The phrase “Defend Your Sector” simply implies the actions taken during the fight to protect yourself and others in the area where you have barricaded.

4. Hide in a place that reduces observation from the shooter, but allows you to react if you must defend your sector.

5. These positions should provide cover and/or concealment. Cover is an object which protects you from weapons fire. Concealment protects you from enemy observation.

6. Keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room. Turn off any audio equipment.

7. Do not answer the door unless you are positive it's not the shooter(s).

8. Call 911 or the Redstone Police Desk at 876-2222. (See previous page for details)

9. Place your cell phone on silent or vibrate and wait for police to assist in evacuation.

10. Once, first responders make contact with you, communicate with response forces as necessary.

Fight Tactic: Hopefully by now leaders have effectively leveraged the recommendations outlined in Active Shooter Awareness and Resilience training to properly condition their employees to react to a hostile threat. To clarify, fight is not a last option. As with each tactic previously discussed, fight is employed when it offers you the best chance for survival. Fight may be your first and only option. You would choose to fight if: (1) you are directly confronted with the shooter(s) or (2) the shooter(s) breaches your barricade and you need to defend your sector. In short, if you are directly engaged with a hostile force or engagement is imminent; your best chance for survival is to counter the threat with fight.

As already stated, even if you select run and hide/barricade you must always be prepared to transition to fight if the tactical situation changes. It is important to note, pursuit of an active shooter(s) is discouraged with the exception being armed security forces. However, violent and fierce fight for survival is advocated when the tactical situation dictates. Your ability to fight will greatly be affected by your weapon status (i.e., armed or unarmed) and your ability to engage with surprise, speed, and violence of action. The following are considerations that enhance your chances of survival when employing fight:

1. Secure an improvised weapon (e.g., something to strike or throw).

2. Throw objects aiming at the individual's head (surprise); followed by an immediate (speed) committed counter attack (violence of action).

3. Attempt to disarm or direct the weapons away from you and others.

4. Commit to the fight. There is no move that is “off limits.” Use whatever is necessary to survive and incapacitate the shooter(s). Hit the shooter with an object or fist, eye gouge, bite, groin strike, pull hair, stomp on feet, head butt, punch individual in the throat (violence of action). Whatever it takes, become more violent than the shooter and do not stop until the threat is subdued or terminated.

5. Focus attacks on weak points in the shooter's defense: eyes, nose, groin, throat (violence of action). Hit hard, hit fast, and hit often.

6. Seize the initiative. If you are directly in the vicinity of the shooter(s) and your fellow employee attacks the shooter(s), join the fight and overwhelm the shooter(s). Do not stop your attack until the shooter has been rendered incapable of continuing their act of violence. Evident by the actions of United Airlines Flight 93 a small number of unarmed individuals can overrun an armed individual in a singular united effort if they exploit surprise, speed, and violence of action.

Other considerations

1. No matter what the circumstances, if you decide to flee during an active shooting situation, make sure you have an escape route and plan in mind.

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2. Do not attempt to carry anything while fleeing. Move quickly, **keep your hands visible**, and follow the instructions of any police officers you encounter.

3. Do not attempt to remove injured people. Instead, leave wounded victims where they are and notify authorities of their location as soon as possible.

4. Do not try to drive off until released by police or supervisors.

Shelter in Place for CBRN Event

1. Sheltering in place during a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) event requires additional actions than those for severe weather shelter-in-place, to include:

- Turn off all air handling equipment (heating, ventilation, and/or air conditioning). **Ensure location of all Emergency HVAC shutoff switches are identified in the EAP**
- Shut and lock all exterior windows and doors.
- Close all interior doors.
- Move to designated CBRN Shelter in Place location identified in the plan. **Ensure rooms are marked and identified in the EAP.**
- Tape seal and tape all doors and vents in SIP location. **Ensure SIP kits are readily available or prepositioned in rooms.**
- When the “all clear” is announced, open windows and doors, turn on ventilation systems and have occupants go outside until the building’s air has been exchanged with the outside air.
- Get accountability.

2. Civilians cannot be required to shelter-in-place. Therefore, it is important to develop your shelter in place plan with employees to maximize their cooperation with the shelter plan. Military personnel can be required to shelter-in-place.

3. Develop a plan so that employees who wish to leave may do so by a door that will not endanger those who shelter-in-place. Determine if all employees will shelter or if some will leave the building before shelter procedures are put in place. If possible, designate one door for exiting and entry during the shelter-in-place for CBRN incidents.

4. Notification should come from redundant means ranging from e-mail notifications from the IEOC to Installation 24/7 and Emergency Action

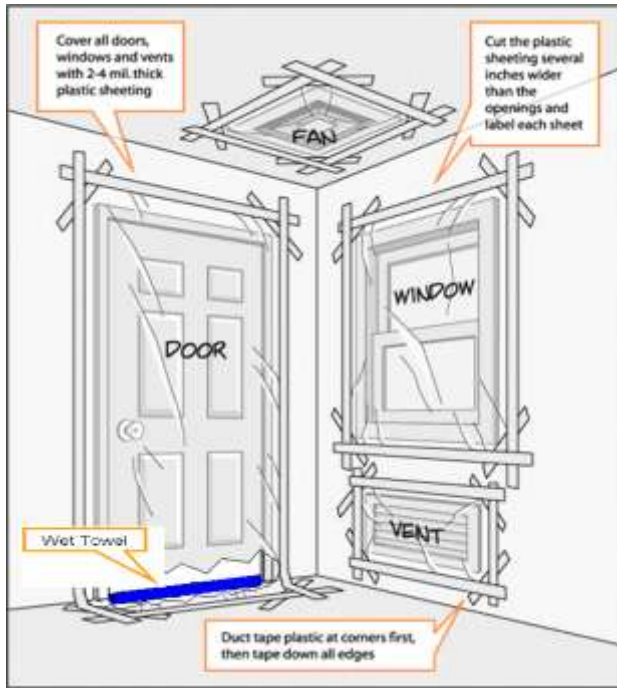
Officers (EAOs), local radio and television stations, and Giant Voice speaker systems.

5. **Shelter in Place Location:** The room should be above ground level (most TICs/TIMs are heavier than air) and have as few windows, doors and vents as possible. The room should also provide about 10 square feet of floor space per person; so a facility with a work force of 10 people should have a SIP room that is at least 100 square feet. Other bonus features are access to a rest room, land line, TV, and a water supply. These items are not required and are merely a convenience.

6. **Shelter in Place Kits:** Once a location has been chosen, a SIP kit should be put together. This kit should contain plastic sheeting (one pre-cut sheet for every SIP room opening) and the plastic should be of durable quality and not plastic garbage bags which can have inconsistencies from the manufacturing process. It's best to label the sheets according to the location they'll be taped to for quick and easy application during an emergency. Extra inches should be added to each piece to ensure the piece can be taped to a flat wall if possible. Additionally, the kit should have duct tape and scissors, a first aid kit, flashlight with batteries, some sort of communication device - this may be a cell phone, LMR, or land line - a non-airtight box to keep the items in (an airtight box could produce mold by holding moisture in), shelter-in-place procedures, water, inventory and inspection sheet.

HOW TO PROPERLY SEAL A ROOM

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Be sure to review your facilities Emergency Action Plan to become more familiar with your facilities lockdown procedures to include designated shelter and assembly area locations. Contact your Facility Manager, EM Coordinator or ATO for details.

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Employee Resources to Obtain Information

RSA Installation HOT LINE: 1-877-863-1462
ALL Emergency Calls- 911 or 256-842-2222

If a natural or manmade disaster causes RSA to close or delay opening, the announcement will be provided by the local media:

TV- Ch 13/WAAY, CH 19 WHNT, CH 48
WAFF, CH 54 WZDX

FM RADIO- 99.1 FM, 102 FM, 90.9 FM, 100.3
FM, 106.1 FM, 89.3 FM, 90.9 FM, 104.3 FM

AM RADIO- 770 AM, 1050 AM, 1240 AM, 1270
AM, 1600 AM

Social Media Sites Team RSA internet site:**
<http://www.redstone.army.mil>;
www.facebook.com/TeamRedstone;
www.twitter.com/TeamRedstone

Important Telephone Numbers

RSA Police Operations: 256-842-2441
RSA Emergency Operation Center: 256-313-
2066/ 1043/ Non-Duty: 256-426-7972/ 679-7343
RSA Physical Security: 256-876-6815/ 9998
RSA J911 Non Emergency number (256) 313-
6422

➤ **Your Supervisor's number:**

➤ **Your Desk location:**